

# ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & THEATRICAL NEWS

VOL. V.—No. 204.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

"The great Newfoundland," a dog of massive form and great character, and possessing marvellous intelligence in his native land is bred for harness. His large feet, his thick coat, his hardy constitution, his readiness to endure fatigue or privation, and these qualities render him a most useful animal in his master's service, he is deeply covered with snow, and is almost impassable except for dog-sledges, to which these animals are yoked. Probably the dog has supported himself entirely during the fishing months; but in the winter it is asserted that a pair of good dogs can support their master, and some thousands of dogs are kept for this purpose. He has no equal in the water. He appears to endure immersion in the coldest weather for any length of time without injury, and is hardly ever affected by rheumatism in old age. He will jump into a rough sea from a height, dive many feet to please his master or to amuse a child, and seems to float without exertion to please himself.

Many wonderful tales have been told of his floating powers, some undoubtedly true, but others apocryphal. "Colonel" Hartland Smith, a good authority, relates one. He says: "I possessed one, picked up in the Bay of Biscay. The dog had been observed by the men at the mast-head, the ship whence he must have come being out of sight. When taken into the boat which was lowered for him he gave no signs of extreme fatigue."

The affection of a Newfoundland dog for his master equals, or rather exceeds, the love of any dog; but his regard for the human race is also well worth by the peril and weakness of a woman or a child. He instinctively aids or protects the impelled, and appears to feel they have an especial claim upon him. At such times he is thoroughly disregards his own life, and frequently his courage is absolutely heroic.

Aniea belong to the poodle; the spaniel seems most remarkable for affection (an affection, however, that occasionally has some regard to the future); the bull-terrier is the lion of the dog family; but the great, the good, the self-sacrificing, belongs to the Newfoundland.

He is in form a majestic colossal animal. The purest specimens are of an intense black colour, with a gloss upon their coat which reflects the light like a mirror. Any admixture of white is a defect; but there are specimens with brindled points, or black and white, or wholly brindled, or of a rufous dun colour.

There are two, if not three, varieties of coat. The smooth dog is almost as free from any approach to feather as a mastiff. If this dog has any tendency to feather, it will declare itself in profile just below the set-on of the head. His coat, if well examined, will be found more dense than a mastiff's, and of greater volume.

The shaggy-coated Newfoundland has a smooth face, but within two inches of the skull the coat suddenly elongates, and, except that he is very clean to the angle of his neck, he is thoroughly feathered in his outline. His coat generally parts down the back, and this parting is continued to the end of his tail, which is bushy and carried very gallantly. His hind legs are close-coated from the hock, and his feet all round are nearly as free of feather as a cat's.

A very old and favourite curly-coated breed, as we are informed, exists at St. John's, and we have seen a specimen (a remarkably beautiful one) which was purchased there. We confess a dislike of the curly coat, however, and prefer the smooth dog for the yacht or duck-punt, and the shaggy coat for every other purpose.

In form, as we have observed, he is colossal. He has been known to reach 34 inches in height, and he is frequently to be found from 28 to 30, or even more.

His head is remarkably grand and full of character, and its expression very benevolent. Across the eyes the skull is very broad, and he has a large brain. The forehead is frequently wrinkled; the eyes are small, but bright and intelligent. They are generally deeply set, but should not have a blood-shot appearance. The ears must be small, smooth, set low, and hanging close; they are very seldom set up, even when the animal is excited. Nose and mouth large; muzzle long and quite smooth; mouth capacious; teeth level.

The neck is naturally short (shorter than we like). It is, however, well covered with hair, and the arms, legs, and fore hand; but there is a slackness about the loins, which accounts for his slouching and somewhat slovenly carriage.

He is frequently short in his back ribs, and some of the largest dogs have a tendency to weakness in the back.

The feet are large and strong, but the sole is not so thick as that of a well-bred pointer, nor are the toes so much arched as in the average of hunting dogs. This peculiar structure of the foot is adapted for his sledge work on snow, and accounts for his power in the water, and has given rise to the vulgar error that he is "semipalmated." Owing to this structure, the dog has a wholesome dread of the down-hill or of short furze.

We have seen two very fine specimens, the property of a Mr. Irwin, but will give the palm to a dog named "Gobet," the property of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the winner of the first prize at Islington in 1854. He is a rich black dog, totally free from white; powerful, good-tempered, fine-framed, very massive in form, with a saucious expression. He possesses all the points of a good animal. His feet are far above the average and his loins the best we have ever seen, and his carriage appeared to be excellent. At the time he was shown he was changing his coat, and therefore he appeared to disadvantage.

We give the points of a Newfoundland as under: Head, 30; temper, 20; neck, 10; feet and legs, 10; body and loins, 10; colour and coat, 10; carriage, and stern 5—total, 100.

## A CAT AND DOG QUESTION.

An action was tried in the Birmingham County Court on Friday last (Mr. R. G. Welford, judge), in which Mr. David Popplewell, of Henegate-street, an ex-pedestrian, sued Mr. Robert Brettle, the landlord of the White Lion, Digbeth, to recover £5, the value of a dog which was killed by the defendant. Mr. Parry appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Scott for the defendant. There was another cause, Brettle v. Popplewell, to recover £5, the value of a cat, which had been killed by the defendant's dog. Upon the suggestion of his Honour the cases were taken together. The former case was then gone into. On the 24th of August last the plaintiff visited the house of the defendant, in company with a friend. He had at that time a small shaggy-coated dog with him, for which £5 had been received a short time previously. Whilst the plaintiff was drinking in the house, and the people present were admiring the dog's beautiful form, a cat belonging to the defendant entered the room. The dog immediately rushed it, and both ran into the bar. The plaintiff endeavoured to get the dog out of the bar, but without success. Brettle then rushed into the bar, and, taking the dog out, was at the time a pair of slippers on. In leaving the bar the dog ran against the door, and in a few minutes afterwards expired. The next morning the cat was found dead behind the counter. The cat was present to Brettle, and was of the Manx breed. Popplewell's dog was taken to Mr. Franklin's, a taxidermist, and upon examination it was found that he had several broken and dislocated parts of his body, and further, that the jugular vein had been burst, after hearing both parties, and the witness, one of whom was Joe Goss (the candidate for the Championship), his Honour said he thought that Brettle was justified in doing what he had done, if no unnecessary force was used. If a man had a valuable cat that was being killed by a dog he had a perfect right to save the animal without hurting the other. His Honour having previously expressed his opinion that Brettle did not intend to kill the dog, gave a verdict for the defendant in the case of Popplewell v. Brettle. In the other case he should give Brettle 5s. damages as compensation for his cat; but in both cases no costs would be allowed.



MR. J. B. BUCKSTONE, the famous Comedian and Lessee of the Haymarket Theatre.

## THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## TURF.

J. P. (Glasgow).—We are afraid you will not receive the money from the party you mention.

James Graham (London).—We have no intention of offering advice on the subject. Backers should be warned by our oft-repeated caution.

F. T. Watson.—Admiral Ross.

J. Edwards (Dublin).—Send direct to Messrs. Weatherby, who will certainly send the information.

## THEATRICAL.

James Graham (London).—We shall be glad to hear from you at any time. See this day's paper.

Louis Levi.—It is advertised in the form you have given, and it must be paid for. Turn to the Turf Column, and you will see how to write what you want, and then we will willingly give it insertion.

DOUGLASS.—Mrs. Nesbitt.

J. T. H. (London).—Keen mar-

man of Ellen Tree, in 1824.

H. MELLON.—The lady is at present engaged in the Strand Theatre.

CHICAGO.

A "Young 'un." You must be young indeed not to know that Lillywhite (the Nonpareil) was "over-hand" (Caldecott) was "under-hand."

PIGEON SHOOTING.

W. ALICE (London).—He can claim another bird.

CANINE.

J. ROBINSON (Oldham).—The return which you mention did not take place.

CAMOMILE (Birmingham).—The two points to judge of the ears in the

properties of the black and tan terrier are, as in the bulldog, the thinness and smallness. If both are equal, the one perfect would be the other.

A Lova or Doso, of the puppy you speak of is low-legged, or a malformation, of course there is no cure.

To your second question, we would recommend the work by "Stone-

ling."

YOUNG PIG.—We do not know that any such claim is made by champion of Ireland.

J. BROWNE.—John Gully was champion, but declined the office. We cannot answer the other question, on which no two ever did differ.

R. W. (Carlisle).—Sayers and Poulson fought 3 hours 5 min. at Apple-dore, Jan. 26, 1856.

ANAPOLIS.

SPORTSMAN.—We will endeavour to answer your question in our next.

T. ANDREWS.—Yes, most of the num-

bers are print; send to our offi-

cers, and we will give you the

same value, & differ in value in the

various countries they are issued.

A franc is nearly worth 9d. of our

money; it takes 25 francs 22 cents

French to equal a pound in Eng-

land.

J. P. (Truro).—You can recover in the

small debts court, but we would

strongly urge you to take legal

advice.

\* \* \* Many answers are unavoidably

held over until next week.

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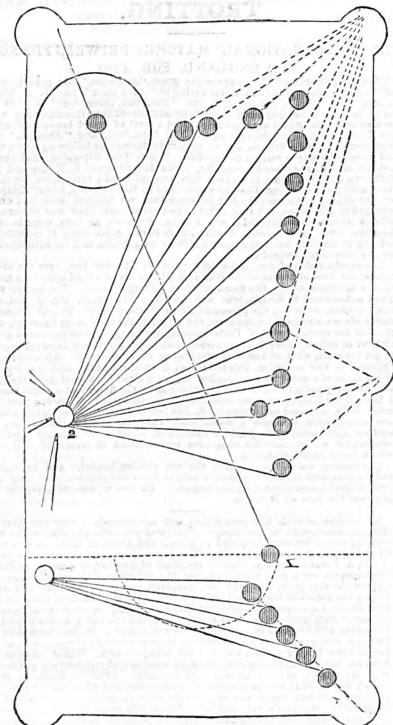
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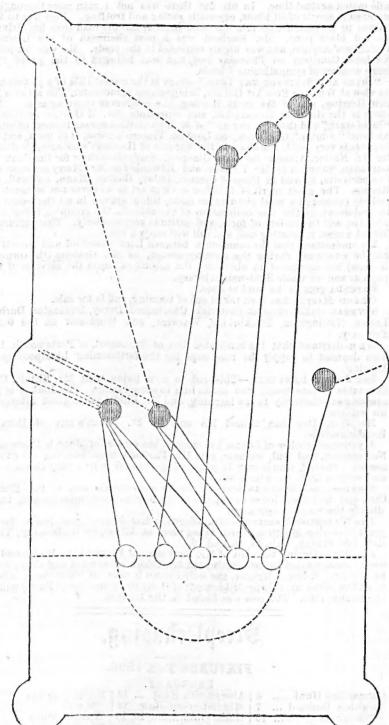
1. Hazard and stop in the circle.—2. Winning hazards without side stroke. The position of the player varied with the stroke.

### BILLIARDS.

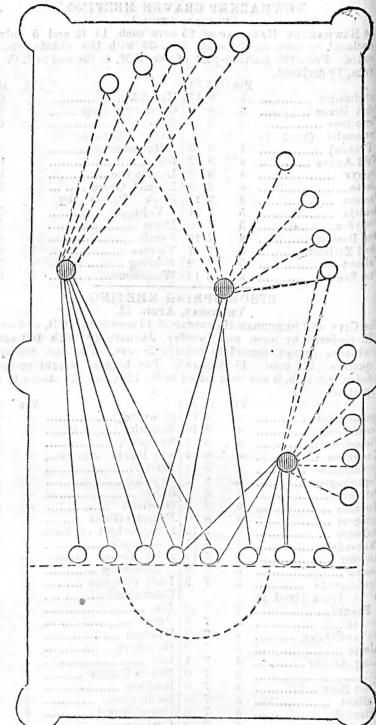
MESSRS. DUFTON, OF LONDON, AND J. BENNETT, OF LEEDS, FOR £200.

This match, which has been on the tapis for some time, was played on Monday, and upwards of 500 gentlemen and professionals met in St. James's Hall to see the Northern crack try conclusions with the pet of the London division. The match was for £100 a side, and probably there has never been one more closely contested to nearly the end of the game. It was thought that there was a hitch in regard to the stake being made good, notwithstanding £50 a side in the first instance had been once posted to bind the wager, but on Messrs. Dutton and Bennett entering the room shortly after seven o'clock the remaining £50 a side was at once placed in the hands of Mr. George Davis, the stakeholder.

Three balls were weighed and found to be correct, then the men strung for the lead. Offers to bet an even £50 on Dutton met with no response, save a want of £7 to £4, and Dutton winning the lead, played a miss in baulk; Bennett following at eighteen minutes past seven with a side cushion miss. Bennett shortly scored a very fine



Losing hazards from the baulk by dividing both balls.



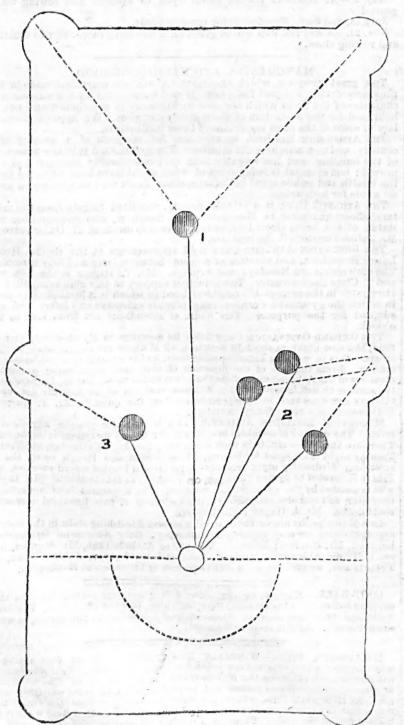
Direct canons by dividing the object-ball, and by screw.

canon, both balls being in baulk and his own in hand, but he failed to go further away, and as Dutton had the white in play, he ran on to 19 and afterwards to 26—26 to £4 being laid on him. Bennett, however, following with a 23 break, which increased his figures to 33. During a break, and as Bennett 48, Dutton 33, the former put on a splendid side-stroke canon, which elicited loud and continued applause, but he failed to add more than 4 above the score named.

After sundry small shots, and a 21 break by Dutton, the game was called Dutton 68, Bennett 60, and the latter again got in, but, when he had scored 24, a long and difficult side stroke came in the way, and his opponent got the balls. Mutual breaks showed the marking board Bennett 109, Dutton 100. Here Dutton went in, and rattled up a fine all round 43, after which £2 to £1 was laid on him. At Dutton 150, Bennett 142, the latter scored up to 170—a lucky canon coming when it was wanted—and then up to 188; Dutton meanwhile adding a red fluke only. From 156, however, Dutton put on a 30, composed almost entirely of losing hazards, but breaking down at an easy loser, his opponent scored into the second "century" to Dutton's 199; the latter nevertheless remaining favourite at £14 to £8. At "228 all," Dutton was playing from baulk in the midst of a break. The white lay near the cushion, rather below the middle. "I score and win, £5 each," said he, coolly; and though nobody offered to take the bet, he

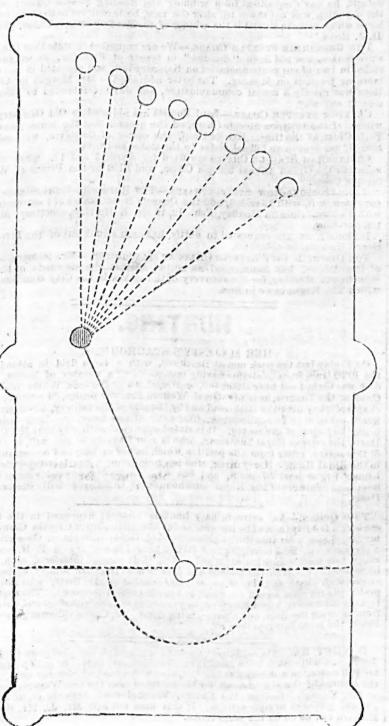
scored the loser, and received ringing applause. A "jenny," thin and sharply played by Bennett at 243, was similarly received, and, indeed, at many strokes, in which the vagaries of the player's art were exhibited, acclamations were numerous.

Dutton shortly scored a 27, many of them "raised" from a little "nursery" near the spot. His opponent then played up for 28, which made the figures stand—Bennett, 308; Dutton, 288. At 306 Dutton again got to the spot, but the red hobbled after making four unsuccessful journeys. Here Bennett succeeded in making a brilliant 31, his break being perfectly good and well played close in. He played a double strength loser, and so "tumbled." Many shots each left him at—Bennett, 391; Dutton, 357, and the former again had the balls in play, but he did not get beyond a 24, and his adversary presently having the spot stroke left made seven reds, his break altogether numbering 40. At the conclusion, £30 to £20 on Dutton was offered, but they each had several strokes, till the game stood—Bennett, 439; Dutton, 420; then the latter made a snug 19, and presently the game was called "439 all." After this Dutton pulled off a 26, and shortly, when his figures had reached 481, he ran into the fourth hundred by a 27, in which there were three or four spot hazards. At Dutton, 506, Bennett, 481, the former proposed an adjournment; the clock pointing to half-past nine.

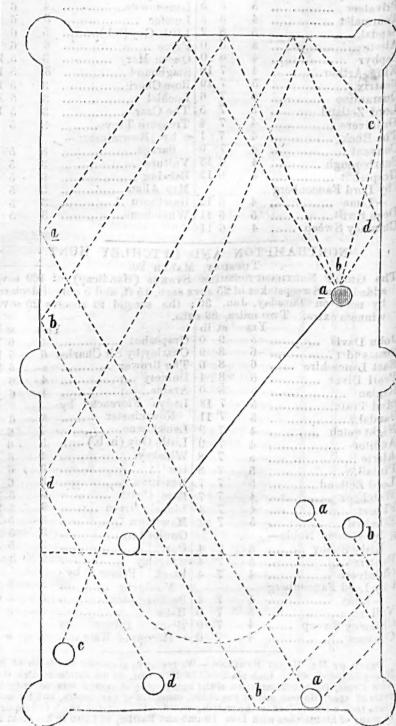


1. Winning and losing hazard by dividing both balls.—2. Losing hazards by dividing both balls.—3. Losing hazard by dividing both balls.

In each case the dark ball is the object ball.



Direct canon without side-stroke.



Cushion canons; striker's ball in hand.

Atten o'clock the play was again proceeded with, Bennett "opening the ball" with a 21, followed by a 12, and presently by a 35, Dufton meanwhile running up to 539. Here, however, he improved his position, and from 542, by a superluous hazard break, scored 61 off the balls, leaving his figures at 603, and £3 to £1 on Dufton was freely offered, but without takers. At Dufton 653, Bennett 639, others of £4 to £1 on the former went begging, and presently Dufton, further increased his lead by a 32, and made 700, when Bennett here once more got a break, and added the balls 708, amidst ringing applause, his total being shortly 655, 677, 705, and 743. Dufton then went to 720 and 739, and his opponent again "pegged" along to 758 and 769, amidst vociferous applause. No breaks of any importance, or indeed anything worthy of the last notice, marked the game until the figures stood at Bennett 851, Dufton 836. Here the latter, by a lot of pretty play, made a 42, in which were several "clinking" winning hazards. Nothing great followed, and he passed into the final hundred, Bennett 889; but shortly, and when Dufton had reached 910, Bennett also turned the last "corner." About this time Bennett struck several fine side-stroke canons across the table, and immense applause rewarded his brilliant play and masterly style and execution. From 916 Dufton "came" with another of his sandy-going, well-judged breaks, and the game stood 932, Bennett 925. The latter eventually reached 950, and his opponent scored game at exactly ten minutes past eleven o'clock.

The game was played on a new table of light-coloured wood, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Cox and Man, of Brompton; it was really a beautiful one. Harry Evans, as usual both called the game distinctly, and marked it carefully throughout.

#### MR. GEORGE DAVIS'S HANDICAP.

This exciting affair, commenced on Tuesday, was not concluded until Saturday last. There were 32 competitors, who paid their entrance of 10s. for the cup to be played for,

and it came off in the well-known billiard rooms in Gillsbury-street, City.

Most of the players were well known, so that more than usual interest was

attached to it, the room being crowded on each evening with spectators.

Mr. W. Smithwhite and the "Southwark Novice," who may be considered "mates," as both are employed in the same line of business.

They went away together at the word "off" given by William Price, who acted as referee, and a very level

game was carried out.

The first draw—Barton, 45, beat

Lucas, 30, Reynolds, 10, beat Blake,

14, Lowe, 45, beat T. Pill, 36,

Moore, 12, beat Parsons, 14, Peck,

40, beat Coombes (who owed 8).

Baker (owed 16) beat Fleming, 25,

Rymell (owed 8) beat Buck, 16,

Percussion, 20, beat Gilling, 12,

Preston, 24, beat Jones, 20, Chad-

dock, 30, beat Marks, 42, Tubbs, 50,

beat Corbett, 30, Hatton, scratch,

Leb, 14, Hart, 10, Ulp, 10, and

Olson, 10, walked over.

Second Draw—Moore beat Os-

borne by 15 points, Reynolds beat

Forrester by 24, Baker beat Hatton by

4 only, Leb beat Harrison by 4,

Rymell beat Ferguson by 7, Peck

beat Chaddock by 29, Burton beat

Lowe by 6 only, Ulp beat Tubbs

by 10. The close nature of the

contests of this draw was carried out

to the end.

Third Draw—Leb beat Burton by

32, Moore beat Peck by 41, Ulp

beat Rymell by 13, and Baker beat

Reynolds by 27.

Fourth Draw—Ulp beat Moore by

8, after a good trial, and Baker beat

Leb by 21.

The final heat—Ulp 10, was the

favourite, 2 to 1 being bet upon

him, and Baker (owing 16) was the

non-favourite. Ulp won the break,

and each, as usual, gave a hit, when

Baker still owed 12, while Ulp was

24. The latter went in and was 48,

and Baker had only scored 7 in the

100, to which the break was

limited, but still the betting was 3 to

1 upon him. Ulp was 69 to 47,

and 8 to 1 on Baker, when the latter

made another fine break of 23, which

overtopped Ulp by one, Baker being

70 to his 69. The marker called "75

all," and the betting even, Baker 88

and Ulp 84, 2 to 1 on the former.

It was 98 all, and 8 to 2 was now

offered. Baker, who had the stroke,

by a rather difficult cannon from the

table end, scored the 100, and won

the cap. Both were much cheered,

for it was an exciting struggle

throughout.

**BIRMINGHAM.**  
A HANDICAP of 100 up was played

by thirty-two gentlemen at Mr.

Blood's, Royal Exchange-rooms,

Dale-end, Birmingham, commen-

tating on Monday and terminating

on the following Friday last week, the

play each night commencing at seven

and concluding at half past nine.

The game will be seen by the

score, which was closely contested, and a

considerable amount of betting took

place. A number of spectators were

present, who interested themselves

warmly in the progress of the game,

which was played with great skill with the following results:—

First Draw—Raine (28) beat Corbett (60); Simpson (45) beat Cox,

of Coventry (35); Bray (35) beat Hall (45); Thornton (30) beat

Mawby (30); Wild (40) beat Ryland (40); Garner (scratch) beat

Gowen (45); Warris (30) beat Corry (60); Wilkes (30) beat Cooper

(45); T. Currier (18) beat Hicks (35); H. Cox (35) beat Smith (35);

J. Currier (heat) beat Stagg (40); Marchetti (37) beat Robinson (30);

Blood (35) beat Hill (25); Howle (65) beat Williams (33); Davenport

beat Carter (35); O. Osborne (60) beat Matthews (45).

Second Draw. Number scored by loser.

Bray beat Warris ... ... ... ... 81

Cox beat Thornton ... ... ... ... 84

Garner beat Osborne ... ... ... ... 83

Raine beat Wild ... ... ... ... 94

G. Currier beat Howle ... ... ... ... 73

Wilkes beat Davenport ... ... ... ... 75

Blood beat Simpson ... ... ... ... 70

T. Currier beat Marchetti ... ... ... ... 84

Third Draw.

S. Blood beat Garner ... ... ... ... 99

Cox beat Wilkes ... ... ... ... 90

T. Currier beat Raine ... ... ... ... 87

Bray beat J. Currier ... ... ... ... 88

Fourth Draw.

T. Currier beat Blood ... ... ... ... 73

Cox beat Bray ... ... ... ... 75

T. Currier beat Cox ... ... ... ... 75

The first prize was thus gained by Mr. Currier; the second by Mr. Cox.

## PEDESTRIANISM.

FEBRUARY.

- Challis, Cornish, and Ferguson—40 yards sweepstakes, £15 and a cup, Bow.
- Laws and Stewart—120 yards, £25 a side, Finsbury Park Grounds, New-castle.
- Morris, Hayes and Singleton's 830 Yards Handicap, Copenhagen Grounds, Manchester.
- Mr. Boston's 115 Yards Free Handicap, £4, Albion Tavern Grounds, Wolverhampton.
- Rogers's 130 Yards handicap, £15, West London Grounds, Brompton.
- Bray and Jones—250 yards, £25 a side, Custom Common, near Carlisle.
- Brown and Whittle—150 yards, £25 a side, Wigton Borough Race Grounds.
- Bray and Sharrow—140 yards, £20 a side, Ince Grogan, Wigan.
- Old Smith of Ipswich—to go on foot from Ipswich to Aldgate and back in 36 hours, for £20.
- Bennett and Crook—120 yards, £5 a side, Copenhagen Grounds, Manchester.
- Bray and Millard—100 yards, £5 a side, Britannia Grounds, Tipton.
- Fleming and Portch—125 yards, £5 a side, Chatham.
- Grey and Roberts—120 yards, £5 a side, West London Grounds, Brompton.

## HACKNEY WICK.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.—The attendance to-day was limited, the only event calling for notice being a walking match. This was an off-hand affair which took place at Mr. Baum's Ground, for £5. The competitors, who had to walk one mile, were W. Smithwhite and the "Southwark Novice," who may be considered "mates," as both are employed in the same line of business. They went away together at the word "off" given by William Price, who acted as referee, and a very level

Cricket Grounds this day to witness the various events set down for decision, the principal being the race between

SIMPSON AND OLIVE.—These men had to run 150 yards for £10 a side. George Oliver, of Clerkenwell, being allowed two yards start by Edward Shrosbee, of St. Luke's. The latter stands 5ft 5in., is 23 years of age, and weighs 8st 6lb.; he has won several handicaps beaten Stevenson, and lost with Lee; and for his present affair trained at Bow. Olive trained at Highgate; is also 23 years of age, 5ft 9in. high, and weighs 9st 6lb.; was attended upon by Gus, Sarey performing a like office for his opponent. Mr. Bush was the referee, and the men had nearly wasted the allotted time of a quarter of an hour when they got off. Shrosbee gaining back a yard he gave his opponent, who passed his 100, Shrosbee winning 2 to 1 on the losing side.

Pavions to the above Thorn, of Clerkenwell, and Nash, of Lambeth, ran 120 yards for £5 a side. Thorn got a good start of a yard and a half in getting off, and won easily, the betting being 2 to 1 on the winner.

BONNER, OF CHELSEA, AND ROBERTS, OF REGENT'S PARK.—A race of 150 yards, for £5 a side. Bonner held the lead from end to end, and won easily. Perry was the starter, and Mr. C. Westhall was the referee in the two last races.

BOW.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.—Only one affair was set down for decision, the race of 120 yds, for £10 a side, between Alec Austin and Harry King, both of Woolwich. There was a good muster, for they have met twice before to run at different distances, and King has been the winner each time. According to the articles Austin had four yards start, and they were allowed to be on the scratch 20 minutes, when, if not off in that time, the pistol was to be brought into action. After a great number of false starts, which occupied nearly the whole given time, they got off, Austin with a slight lead, which he maintained to the end, and won a clipping race by one yard. Mr. Newell was referee. Betting: 6 to 4 on King.

## TIPTON.

BRITANNIA NEW GROUNDS.—A regular multitude assembled at these grounds to witness the interesting matches appointed for the occasion. The day was extremely fine, and the numbers unable to obtain admission thronged the streets in every direction. There were upwards of a thousand present. The matches were said present.

G. FOXALL, of Quarry Bank, and J. Parsons, of Cradley Heath, to run 100 yards for £5 a side. Betting 6 to 4 on Parsons. Mr. Sidaway, of Cradley Heath, referee. Both appeared on the mark in good condition, Foxall having been trained by H. Brown, of Birmingham, and Parsons, by T. Horner. After several attempts a start was effected of which Foxall had the advantage by a yard, which he maintained to the last, and after an excellent race won by a yard.

THOMAS, of Tipton, and W. Price, of Tipton, to run 100 yards for £10 a side. This was the don match of the day, and cash to a considerable amount was invested in the event, betting commencing even with Thomas for choice, and ending with 5, 6, and 7 to 4 in his favour. Thomas had been carefully trained by Newbold and N. Tudor, of Dudley Port, and Price by Kirkham, of West Bromwich. Twenty minutes were allowed on the mark, and a time that time had elapsed they set off. Thomas was having the best start by half a yard, and maintaining his advantage throughout ran in victorious in an out and outclipping race by half a yard.

LEE, the Boatman, and S. Walker, to run 120 yards for £5 a side, Walker giving Lee three yards start. Mr. T. Welch, of Oldbury, referee. Betting 6 to 4 on Lee, who had the best of the start, and after a good race ran in winner by a yard.

## BIRMINGHAM.

ASTON CROSS.—The only match on Monday was between Abrahams, a Gentleman Amateur, and Freeman, a Gentleman Amateur, to run 120 yards. Abrahams, in prime condition, and as fast as ever, by G. Hartshorn and T. Garlington. Nearly double the time allowed was consumed in cantering out from the mark, but at length an even start was made. Abrahams at a quarter distance having collared and passed his competitor, who at half distance ceased his exertions, leaving Abrahams an easy winner.

ANOTHER deposit of £2 a side, for the match between Canavan, of Birmingham, and Hill, alias Naylor, of Lye Waste, was paid on Monday. The match will be run at Aston Cross, on Feb. 12th. The stakes are £10 a side, to run ten

times; Hill having 200 yards start.

AMATEUR MATCH.—The match between the Chester and Worcester Amateurs for £10, and a gold medal, value £5, continues to go on and will be run at Aston Cross, on Feb. 12th.

ECCENTRIC PEDESTRIANISM.—A remarkable lot came off at Wednesbury last week, when a sporting sweep bet by a sovereign he would carry a bag of soot, weighing 100lb, from the Union Inn, Union-street, Wednesbury, to the Bull Ring, Birmingham, a distance of eight miles and a quarter, without shifting or resting, in two hours. The bet to be decided there and then. Unfortunately the poor fellow mis-calculated his time or distance, and took 2 hours and 55 minutes to accomplish his task. On weighing the sack at Birmingham, it was found 41bs overweight.

## PECKHAM.

MONDAY, Jan. 29.—Mr. B. of the Queen's Head, Brixton, Peckham, came to compete with the well-known walker, W. Hatley, in eccentric pedestrianism in the neighbourhood of Peckham to-day. There were full 700 persons present to witness the sports, which came off in the neighbourhood of Nunhead, a convenient place doubtless in fine summer weather, but, on Monday the 29th, anything but pleasant to struggle through the mud. The race was

A HANDICAP OF 150 Yds.—So popular was the affair that there were 45 entries, which were divided into six heats, and came off in the following order, the first prize a silver watch, and a gold signet ring for second.

First heat.—For the first trial Duggan, of Peckham, with 13 yds start, walked over.

Second heat.—H. Tagg, of Mousley, 13, won a good race by a yard.

W. Scott, of Peckham, 15, second.

## BROMPTON.

MONDAY, January 29.—There was a large muster at West London





## CRICKET.

\*\* Secretaries of Clubs would much oblige by forwarding the following particulars to the Editor:—Name of Club, date of formation, number of members, list of officers, place and days of meeting, and situation of ground.

## 1.—PROFESSIONAL CRICKET.

The first question that occurs is, Why should there be professional cricketers, and if there are, what should be their duties and their position?

For cricket, let me say it most emphatically, is a game, not a business—an amusement for those who choose to join in it, not a speculation for those who adventure to embark in it in hopes of obtaining a livelihood. It is true that as professionals engage in cricket for the sake of money, and not for the sake of sport, and as there are certain parts of the game which many of those who play for sport, and not for money, do not care to study, it follows that the former are often a necessary accommodation to the latter. Just so we employ grooms, because we do not care to rub down our horses, and gamekeepers, because we do not care to feed our own pheasants; but we have no intention of letting the former go out fox-hunting on the cream of our stud, or of putting the latter in the warm corner of our best cabinet. In words, professional cricketers are necessary as an accommodation to amateurs, and their position ought to be a secondary and subsidiary one.

But let me ask, secondly, what is their actual position at the present day? They are (*magnis compone parva*) like the Praetorian cohorts of the Roman empire. Spoiled by success and luxury, perched on a high seat by an interested portion of the public for its own purposes, and puffed up with self-importance, they have become a curse to the cause which they were hired to defend, and have provoked the hostility, increasing every year, of those on whose support they must in reality depend for their existence. I have no wish to speak against them individually, for many, very many, are really clever and especially, but I speak against them as an organised body. Some will not play on one ground, others will not play on another—some will not meet players from the North, others will not meet players from the South (as John Thomas might inform his master that he could not wait at table with Jeames—with what respect to John Thomas, who was a small insect). When they do appear they conduct the game very much according to their own convenience; they come up in the morning at their own hour, they leave the ground during the day to "liquor up" (as their vocabulary has it) as often as they please, without asking or obtaining permission; they not unfrequently indulge in ebullitions of temper. I have seen one player knock the wicket out of the ground with his bat, and his immediate desire to a premature end; and I have heard another tell the captain of his side that he must either go in first or third, or else he would not go in at all. I was present at a match last year in which the professionals engaged gave their services gratuitously, and a more revolting spectacle I never witnessed. They evidently thought that their presence, such a piece of condescension as to entitle them to play the fool for three days to their heart's content. The bowlers shuffled lazily up to the wickets, and delivered the ball in a pick-tooth fashion, as if flipping a walnut-shell into vacancy; the field stood at ease with hands well in pockets, never daring to run after the ball, never stooping half an inch to field it, but sauntering off about every half-hour to the drinking-hoofs; and for matches like this, gentlemen "honoured" with invitations to play, are expected to present a hand-some *douceur* to the club.

There is, however, one ground in England on which order and discipline is maintained, and that is Lord's.

On other grounds, and notably on one, the professional element is peated and cherished to the utmost. The system of pecuniary rewards for long scores is at all times bad—much more so when it is pushed to the extent of rewarding the most moderate performances (for fifty runs on the Oval is within the compass of a very ordinary batsman); and more so still, when to the gift of money is added the triumphal procession (that mandatory speech of the secretary, and the plaudits (and very often substantial tokens of satisfaction) of the members of the club. No wonder that the player is intoxicated with the flattery, and elated with the success, no wonder that he despises himself and his comrades the real sporting and amateur cricketers. "And so we are," many players will exclaim, "for we draw; the public will come in thousands to see us, when it would not go in tens to see you." Very true, I answer, but quite inconclusive. The public will pay sixpence a head to see you, but that would not even provide your wages,

much less sustain all the expenses of a great club. The people who really support you and whom you depend, are the subscribers of one, three, five, and more guineas a year. They furnish the fund from which you are paid; as for the public gate money, no club in the world could exist on for a single season.

Now, then, we touch the root of the matter—the real supporters of cricket. These, the regular subscribers to clubs, county, local, or metropolitan, are almost entirely amateur cricketers, past or present; and I fearlessly assert that the great majority of these care next to nothing about purely professional cricket. Then what with complimentary presents, subscriptions to "benefits," and donations to meet the annual "deficit" of your county club, a gentleman finds that at the end of the season he has not had half the amusement he anticipated, and has paid ten times as much as he intended. How secretaries of clubs are not always free from blame in this matter, for they are often gratified in their programme for the year, with a chance of sufficient funds to meet the expenses of it, and then they have to issue an appeal *ad misericordiam* to the gentlemen players of the county, who have never sanctioned the arrangements, and who have not had half so much cricket themselves as they wished. I am of opinion that if a county does not choose to pay for professional

## ANGLING.

## CULTIVATION OF THE THAMES.

During the winter of 1865 Mr. Stephen Ponder and Mr. F. Buckland (through the kindness of proprietors of fish-ponds), were enabled to place in the hatching troughs at Hampton, on the-bank of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, several thousand ova both of salmon and trout. As the spring advanced, the little fish were carefully removed to the new rearing ponds so liberally erected for the society by the Board of Thames Conservancy, near Sunbury lock.

These rearing ponds have proved a great success, for not only were the young fish protected from their numerous natural enemies during the earlier stages of their growth, but in consequence of the excellent natural supply of food they increased amazingly in size.

A few days since it was determined to introduce young fish into the Thames, and it was necessary to prepare the ponds for the young fish of the present season, 1866. The water was therefore let out under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Ponder, and the fish removed. They were found to have grown and thriven in a most gratifying manner. Although they were born only last spring, they

varied from three and a half to five and a half inches in length, exhibiting no sign of disease whatever, but being on the contrary full of vigour, health, and beauty, and showing all their characteristic marks in perfection. A considerable quantity were taken and removed to the river at Penton Hook, where they were turned out in the most favourable localities, the remainder were let free in the sharp water below Sunbury weir.

It was found impossible to compute the quantity of the fish, as the operation admitted of no delay. Suffice it to say that they were removed in buckets, the ponds to the river in buckets, and the whole process was a great success, and we trust will in time tell upon the amount of trout caught in the Thames by anglers.

## TROUT TO INDIA.

On board the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship *Tajore* (which will leave the Southampton Docks on February 4th) will be placed a consignment of the highest interest to practical naturalists, both in England and in India.

The true river trout of our English streams and rivers is unknown in India. We trust it will not long remain so, inasmuch as a most laudable experiment is now being made to convey it from one country to another, by Surgeon Francis Day, of the Madras Army. Mr. Day has received direct orders from the Government of Madras to carry out the experiment, and Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, who when Governor-General of Australia, induced the Colonial Government to carry out the experiment of transporting salmon to Australia, gives his firm assent to co-operation to the equally important measure of transporting trout to India.

The first step in the experiment was, of course, to obtain the trout-eggs. Mr. Day applied for permission to take the eggs to Meivil Portal, Esq., and to E. Pye, Esq., and permission having been granted in the most liberal manner, I myself undertook the operation of collecting the eggs from the fish with my own hands, in order that there should be no injury done to the parent fish themselves, and that the ova should be as carefully chosen as possible.

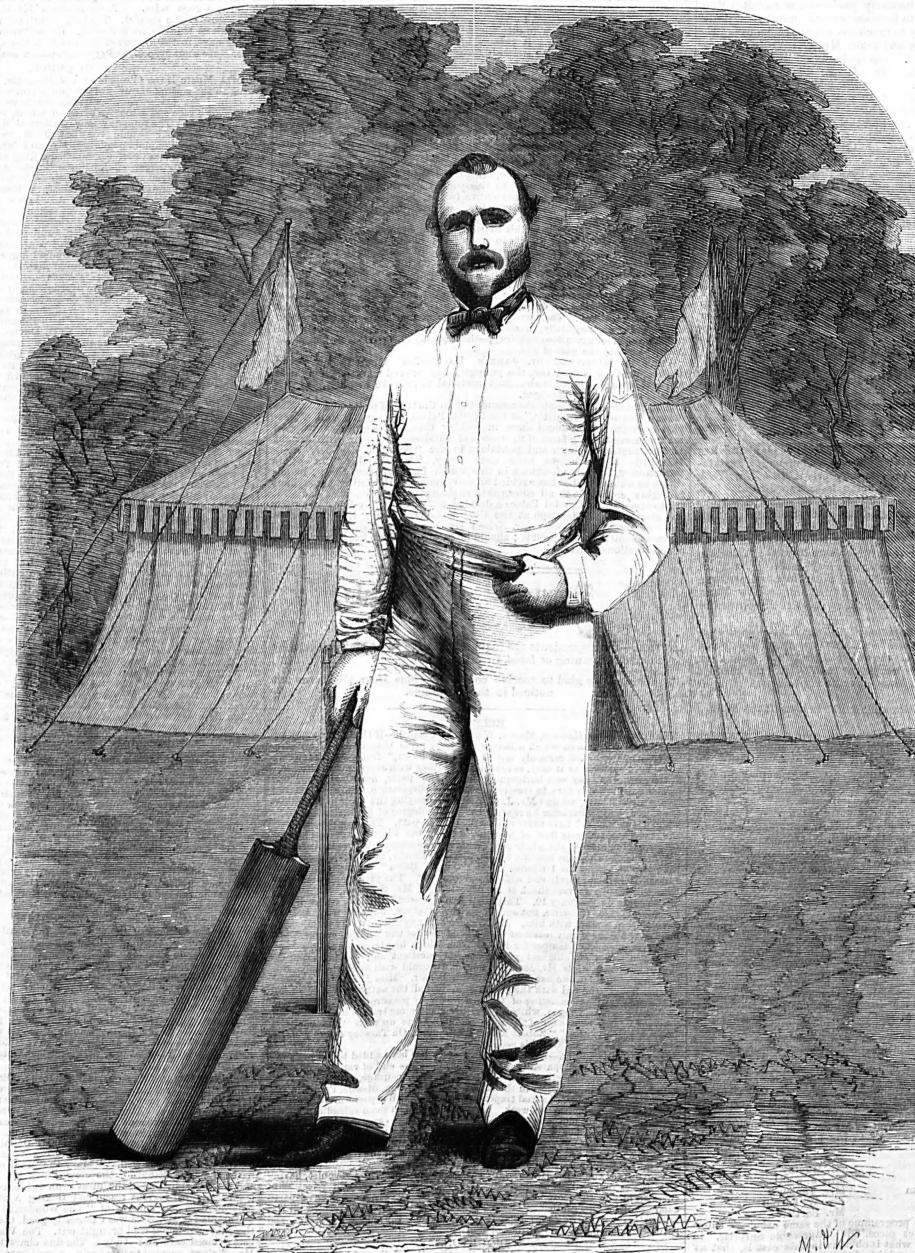
The trout ova were at once taken by Mr. Day for the river to Southampton, where they were carefully packed away in small boxes, similar to those used in the Australian experience. At the bottom of each box is a layer of charcoal, then a layer of moss, then of ova, then moss, and so on till the box is full. These smaller boxes are then packed away in ice, in such a manner that there shall be no shaking, and that the temperature shall be as low as possible.

The most dangerous part of the journey for the eggs will be crossing the desert, but every precaution has been taken to lessen this danger, as much as possible by packing at night, swinging the boxes containing the eggs from the roof of the carriage, a plentiful supply of ice, and last, not least, by the personal superintendence of Mr. Day.

If all goes well, the journey will be as regards time, much about as follows:—From Southampton to Madras, five weeks; from Madras to Koinbatur, by railway, fourteen hours; from Koinbatur to the foot of the Neighi hills, twenty-one miles; from thence to Ottakamund twenty miles. The last two stages of the journey will be performed by means of a palanquin, and the total amount of time expended about thirty-six hours.

FRANCIS BUCKLAND.

INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—A Botanical Congress and International Horticultural Exhibition is spoken of as likely to be held in London towards the end of May in the present year. Permission has been given to occupy a portion of the site of the Exhibition of 1862, where a space of three acres is to be covered in and laid out as an ornamental garden. The rent will exceed £2,500.



PARR, the Captain of the All England, the County of Nottingham, and the Eleven who went to America in 1859. Born in 1820.

(From a Photograph by M-Lean and Haes, 20, Haymarket.)

matches, it is the duty of the honorary secretary to give them up, and to play nothing but gentlemen matches, and I could name two or three counties in which this rule would hold good.

I need hardly allude to those gate-money speculations, "twenty-two" matches. They are happily falling into well-deserved contempt. Few gentlemen will play in them; few cricketers will go to see such a burlesque.

The only possible matter is this: Professionals are auxiliary to the cricketing world, and in that position they may do good service; but about their quarrels and disputes, their grievances and their claims, the great body of cricketers on whom they depend, the members of the Public Schools, the Universities, and the Army, know nothing and care nothing. They entirely ignore them, and are so heartily sick of having them forced season after season on their notice, that they are very likely before long to decline paying any more a heavy price for unscrupulous servants.—*Land and Water*.

The value of toys sold in Paris for New Year's gifts is estimated at 20,000,000 francs. The composer of "Martha," is busy with another opera, the libretto for which he recently procured in Paris.

## CLAIM FOR DETENTION OF A DOG BY A RAILWAY COMPANY.

In the Manchester County Court a few days since (Mr. E. Owens, judge), an action was brought against the London and North Western Railway Company by Mr. Wilkins, a pedestrian of Oxford-road, for compensation. The plaintiff in his particulars stated that on Friday, the 11th of August last, at 4.15 p.m., he delivered to the defendants, at London-road Station, Manchester, a dog to be carried to Brighton, being intended for competition in the dog show there on the following day. It had a card on its neck, bearing the words "Brighton Dog Show," and the plaintiff told the clerk, who booked it, that unless it arrived by twelve o'clock on Saturday, it was no use sending it. The clerk assured him it would arrive in time, but it was not delivered until Sunday, and consequently could not compete. It was, however, placed in the show, and, from the favourable reports received from the manager of the show, plaintiff assumed that, had the animal been in time he would have obtained a £5 prize. He therefore sued the company for this sum, together with £1.5s. entrance fee, and £1.5s. carriage.

Mr. Jordan, Barrister, contended, on behalf of the company, first, that they carried the dog within a reasonable time so far as their line went, and that the delay, if any, arose with the London and Brighton Railway Company, who had at the time an excessive traffic. But, supposing the contract had been broken, he held that the damages were not a natural consequence of the breach of contract, and therefore could not be recovered. The company were not supposed to know that the plaintiff had paid an entrance fee for the dog; they carried it as any other dog.

His Honour was of opinion that the dog had not been carried within a reasonable time, and that the company were liable. He could not, however, take into account the assumed damage of £5. As regarded the entrance fee, he thought the defendant must have a kind of knowledge of that from the ticket of the animal. He could not, in strict law, give a verdict for that, but in cases of this kind he generally used a sort of discretionary power, and should give a verdict for 30s.

We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred to Mr. Fitzpatrick while hunting with the Kildare Hounds. In riding over the wooden bridge near Sallins, his horse got nervous, and threw him against the parapet wall. Paint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

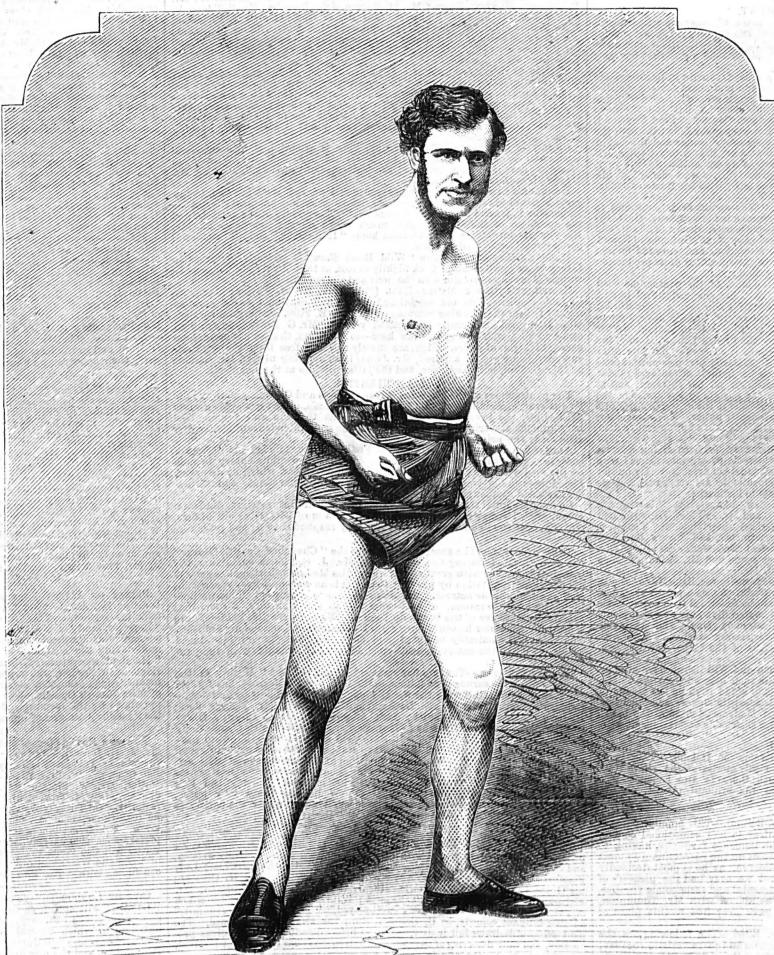
THE BARROW TRICK.  
HILLMER AND ANOTHER v. E. T. SMITH.

This was an action against Mr. E. T. Smith, the proprietor of Astley's Theatre and Cremorne, to recover damages in consequence of his not having carried out an agreement to employ the plaintiffs to perform on a tight rope.

Mr. Kenesley appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. Pearce for the defendant.

The plaintiffs were brothers-in-law, the one being an engraver and the other a bootmaker. In the number of *Punch* which was published on the 21st June, 1861, was "A Walkage to London," and it consisted of a picture of a man wheeling himself in a barrow on a tight-rope over the top of the Crystal Palace. Impossible as the feat seemed to be, Mr. Hillmer succeeded in accomplishing it or something very much like it. He constructed a barrow, with a weight heavier than a man, so placed that the weight of the man in the barrow was counterbalanced, and the barrow would travel down a rope. The wheel had a groove which fitted on to the rope, and the inventors said that the journey could be performed with perfect safety. In October, 1864, the plaintiffs saw Mr. Smith at Cremorne, and showed him the performance, and an agreement was come to that he should engage the plaintiffs for a year, or longer if he should require it, and that they should have £1 a week in town and £5 when in the country. The plaintiffs, but not the defendant, signed this agreement, and the defendant retained it. However, it was not employed the plaintiffs and they sued him in the county court for a week's salary, but were nonsuited. The defendant had, in fact, never employed the plaintiffs at all. The agreement, which was produced in the county court, had since been lost, and therefore parol evidence was given of its contents. The plaintiffs' evidence was that the salary was to commence at once; but the defendant's case was that it was what is known in the technical profession as a P.P. agreement. These two letters stood for "play and pay," and the meaning was that payment was only to be made for the time that the performances were given.

Mr. Huddleston also objected that the agreement was void under the statute of frauds, because it was an agreement not to be performed within a year and was not signed by the defendant. His Lordship reserved this point for the opinion of the full court. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages, £50.



NUTTALL, the Celebrated Pedestrian.



RESIDENCE of Mr. DAVIS, the Queen's Huntsman.





EMMY GRIMSHAW, THE CELEBRATED LIGHT WEIGHT JOCKEY.  
(See accompanying Portrait.)

HE WINNING PERFORMANCES OF JAMES GRIMSHAW  
IN 1865.

This noted artist is considered the fashionable light weight, but is more generally styled "Little Jemmy" by his admirers, and has attained such wonderful success in the last few seasons, chiefly in handicaps, that many believed he had found in the jockey's box a "secret weapon" and backed him "blindly" indiscriminately, regardless of the character or quality of the animal with which he was entrusted. This system is still followed by large numbers of backers, and we know of several persons who travel from meeting to meeting with the single object of investing upon those horses entrusted to the skilful handling of "the boy."

Indeed, in our advertising columns may often be found the au-

Nottingham he commenced the meeting by carrying off the Trial Stakes with Catalogue, the Forest Plate the next day with Wild Duck, and on Friday in the same week, at West Drayton, he won the Stand Plate with Princess Dagmar, and the Middlesex Handicap with Love-Letter, the only mounts he had during the day. At Liverpool, he won the Spring Flying Stakes with Jane Shore, the Aintree Stakes and Mersey Cup on Idle Girl, and with this mare he also won the Chesterfield Handicap, at the Doncaster Spring Meeting, in the following week. At Warwick he won the Walton Handicap, on Tragedy, a Solling Race with Sister Mary, and at Chelmsford he was successful with Neighborry in the Benthall Stakes and Kingmaker in the Springfield Stakes, the latter a victory at London, winning the Craven Handicap on Kangaroo, and a Maiden Sweepstakes on Redoubt.

Jemmy next appeared at Northampton, where he ran a dead-heat for the Stand Plate on Danaus with Golden Dust, winning the deciding one easily; and he secured a place in the Spencer Plate, in a field of twenty-two, running third with Menace to Paris and Queen of Trumps. At the Newmarket Craven Meeting he commenced operations by winning the Craven Stakes on Pirate, whose starting price

was 6 to 1, upsetting the favourites, Wingrave and Sir Roger; and on the following day he achieved what might be termed a sensational victory in the Seventh Newmarket Biennial Stakes on Kangaroo-Koenig, the representative of the powerful Danbury stable, had been so highly tried for this race that his success was considered a certainty, and his defeat proportionately unlikely. In the face of the large field of twenty, 7 to 4 was accepted to large sums, while 10 to 1 was obtainable about Kangaroo, who had previously shown only plating form, but being much improved, and with Jemmy in the saddle, he made nearly all the running, and won in a canter, to the great satisfaction of his owner, Mr. Hastings, a participant in the betting.

The hollow victory of Kangaroo brought him into prominent notice for the Derby, and he was subsequently purchased for a large sum by the Marquis of Hastings. A plate on Friday with Melinda concluded his successful mounts at the Craven Meeting.

At the Epsom Spring Meeting, Grimshaw ran second on Romola in the Inkerman Plate, won by Hesper; and in the next race—the City and Suburban—he rode The Grinder, the finish with Argonaut being

one of the finest of the season, and although The Grinder was ob-

viously beaten at the distance, Jemmy handled him so superbly, and rode him with such determination, that he was only beaten by a head on the post. He compensated his backers for the City and Suburban disappointment by winning the Heathcote Plate on Junecat, starting at the remunerative odds of 100 to 6.

At Newmarket First Spring, he ran second to Argonaut in the Prince of Wales's Stakes on Diamond, won a Handicap Plate on Hornblower, and was successful with Tring, Junecat, Bradamante, Idle Girl, Tomato, and Scheldt in their several engagements at this meeting.

Jemmy opened the ball at Chester by winning the Grovener Stakes on The Grinder, and this was his first mount after the expiration of his apprenticeship with Mr. Saxon. On the same day, he won the Wynyard Stakes with Pantaloon, and on Wednesday, the Flying Handicap with Lucy Love, starting price 6 to 1.

At the Epsom Summer Meeting, his probation by the Stewards of the Jockey Club against his riding having expired, he was again in the saddle in the Brighton Stakes, wherein he finished second on Eder to Gowman, in a field of twenty-four. On Thursday, he won the Epsom Cup on Christmas Carol, and the Glasgow Stakes with God-



THE WINNING JOCKEYS OF 1865 No. 2—JAMES GRIMSHAW, The Popular Lightweight.

nouncements of "commissioners" who undertake to back Grimshaw and Fordham at the post. It is curious to notice, when the numbers are displayed on the telegraph-board, the general movement made to back Grimshaw's mount, and almost the first question asked by anxious backers on the eve of an important handicap is, "What does Jemmy ride?" To have him on one's side in an outlay is considered more than half the battle, and, in truth, he often saves his followers by strength and resource, as he did in his memorable victory in the Cesarewitch at Thirsk, when it was happily observed, "Phalestrina won by a head, but it was Jemmy Grimshaw's head!" Jemmy had 372 mounts during the last season, won no fewer than 112, an average considerably below that of the previous year, 1864, which is partially accounted for by an unfortunate "suspension" of some weeks for an irregularity at Chester.

Jemmy Grimshaw, like Fordham, first appeared in 1865 in the Trial Stakes at Lincoln, and on that occasion ran second with Mongrel. In the next race (the City Handicap) he again finished second with Jane Shore, but on the following day he was more successful, winning the Blankney Handicap on Medicis, whose starting price was 5 to 1. At

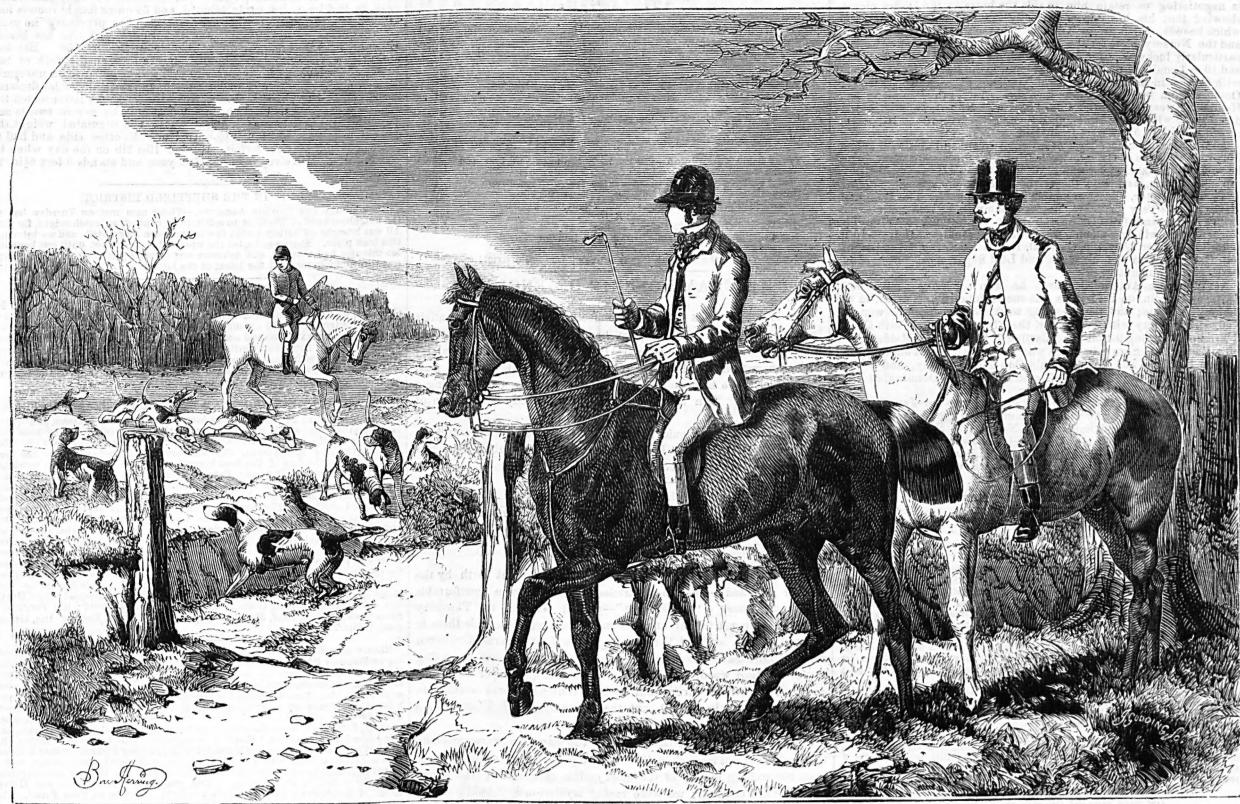
was 6 to 1, upsetting the favourites, Wingrave and Sir Roger; and on the following day he achieved what might be termed a sensational victory in the Seventh Newmarket Biennial Stakes on Kangaroo-Koenig, the representative of the powerful Danbury stable, had been so highly tried for this race that his success was considered a certainty, and his defeat proportionately unlikely. In the face of the large field of twenty, 7 to 4 was accepted to large sums, while 10 to 1 was obtainable about Kangaroo, who had previously shown only plating form, but being much improved, and with Jemmy in the saddle, he made nearly all the running, and won in a canter, to the great satisfaction of his owner, Mr. Hastings, a participant in the betting.

The hollow victory of Kangaroo brought him into prominent notice for the Derby, and he was subsequently purchased for a large sum by the Marquis of Hastings. A plate on Friday with Melinda concluded his successful mounts at the Craven Meeting.

At the Epsom Spring Meeting, Grimshaw ran second on Romola in the Inkerman Plate, won by Hesper; and in the next race—the City and Suburban—he rode The Grinder, the finish with Argonaut being one of the finest of the season, and although The Grinder was ob-

viously beaten at the distance, Jemmy handled him so superbly, and rode him with such determination, that he was only beaten by a head on the post. He compensated his backers for the City and Suburban disappointment by winning the Heathcote Plate on Junecat, starting at the remunerative odds of 100 to 6.

At Newmarket First Spring, he ran second to Argonaut in the Prince of Wales's Stakes on Diamond, won a Handicap Plate on Hornblower, and was successful with Tring, Junecat, Bradamante, Idle Girl, Tomato, and Scheldt in their several engagements at this meeting.

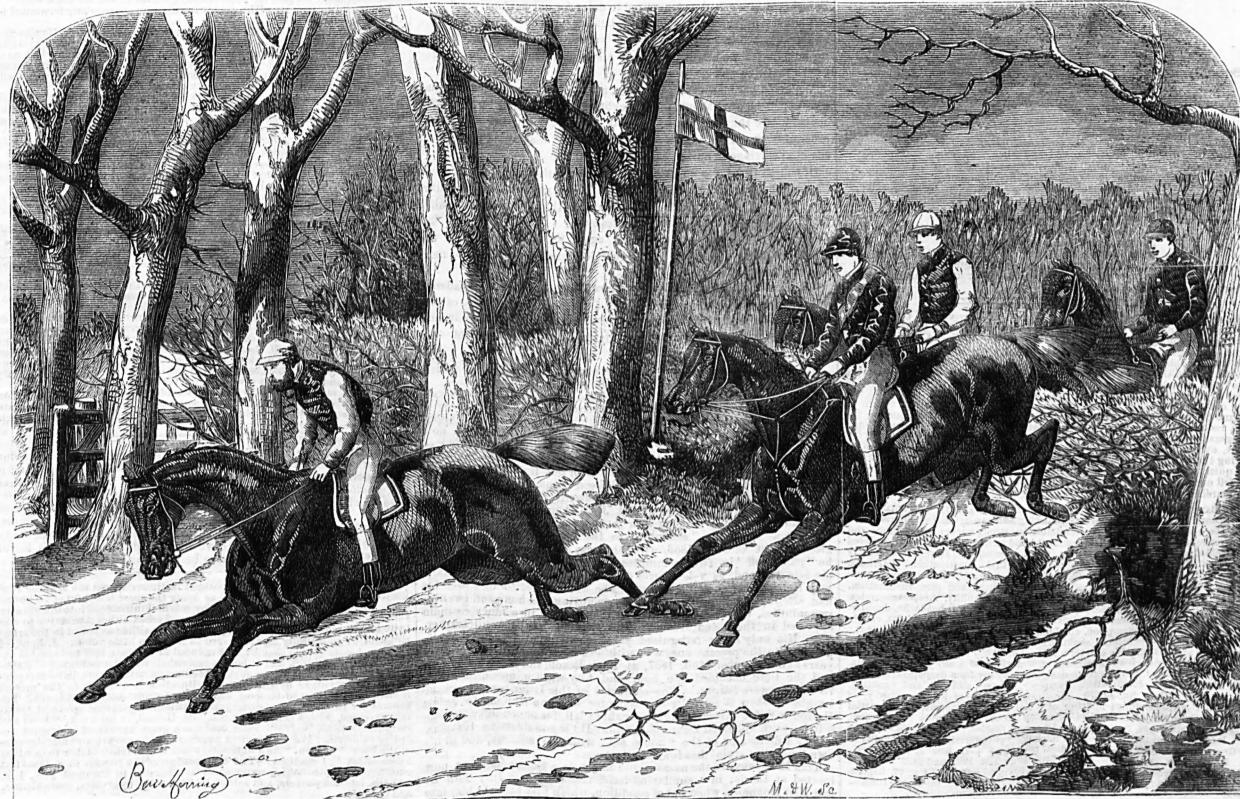


SPORTS OF THE SEASON.—HUNTING—No. 3.—"AT FAULT."

Nottingham July was a very successful meeting for his backers, as he won the Trial Stakes with Success, the Bradgate Handicap with Mousey, the Nottingham Handicap with Auditor, a selling race with Sisyphus, and the Donnington Park Stakes on Proserpine. At Goodwood, Jimmy was in tremendous force, as he won the Stewards' Cup on the Sorite colt, six months old, after following up this good form by winning the Goodwood Stakes with Suspicion. Both these winners were ridden with admirable judgment, and their success was hailed with immense cheering, backers being on to a man. He also did a good turn for his followers with Belle of the Ball in the Chichester Stakes, starting at 7 to 1, and at Brighton he won the Ovingdean Plate with Lucky Star.

At Lewes he was particularly fortunate for Lord St. Vincent, winning the County Cup on Redan, and the Railway Nursery with Lucifer, and when 100 to 1 were beaten in the fifth race flag all. His lordship was so pleased with the success of Lucifer that he gave Jimmy a two year old, Halifax, with whom he afterwards won the Nursery Stakes at Lynn, and renamed the colt Amiable. He also won the Town Plate on My Cob at Lewes, and he next appears gazetted as a winner in the King's Meadow Stakes at Roading on Nemo, and the Nursery Plate on Retrouse. The Tyro Stakes on Kingfisher and the Members' Plate on Effo at York August Meeting were his next victorious mounts; and at Lichfield he won the Staffordshire Handicap on Cutaway, the Flying Stakes with Prescription, and Her Majesty's Plate

with Success, walking over for a sweepstakes with the same horse. At Derby he was wonderfully successful—the Grand Stand Plate on Gipsy Girl, the Tradesmen's Plate with Monksley, the Derwent Stakes and Members' Plate with Balla, the Beafoot Cup and the Donnington Stakes with Queen of Trumps, having all fallen to his share. The following week, at Warwick, he won the Avon Stakes on Stoic, a sweepstakes with Ambition, and the Grand Stand Plate on Sisyphus. The last Doncaster September Meeting will be ever remarkable for the dead-heat between Redan and Lord Lyon in the Champagne Stakes, and notwithstanding the opinions that have been expressed as to his being in too great a hurry to get home, good judges of horsemanship assert that his dashing style of riding alone got the horse



SPORTS OF THE SEASON.—STEEPLE-CHASING, NO. 4.—"HARROW STEEPEL-CHASE GRAND MIDDLESEX STEEPLER."





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CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK  
MAKER  
TO THE QUEEN  
33 & 34, COCKSPUR-STREET,  
CHARING CROSS.

## DENT'S NEW RACING WATCH.

*Vide the TIMES August 9th, 1865.*—"The race was timed with an improved chronograph watch manufactured by M. F. Dent of Cockspur-street. By pressing a spring, a second centre and minute hand are started, and by a second pressure (at the conclusion of the race) both hands are stopped, thus registering the time in minutes and seconds on the face of the dial. On a third pressure the hands fly back to a state of rest at 12."

THE NATIONAL HORSE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).  
For effecting Insurances on Horses in the event of Death or Accident.

Registered under the Company's Act, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £50,000 in 10,000 shares of £5 each, with power to increase to £100,000. Deposit, £1 per share on Application, and £1 on allotment. Further calls not to exceed £1 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

## BANKERS.

Roberts, Lubbock, & Co., Lombard-street, City.  
SOLICITOR.

## VETERINARY SURGEONS.

The Royal Veterinary College, London.  
Charles M. Baker, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., London.  
Hartley T. Batt, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., London.  
Edwin Drake, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., Exeter.  
Edward Coleman, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., London.

## AUDITORS.

Messrs. B. M. Woollan and Co., 112, Cheapside.  
MANAGER—George Tucker, Esq.  
SHREARY—Digby Collins, Esq.  
Offices—231, High-street, Borough, S.E.

## PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of effecting insurances on horses in the event of death or accident.

The fact that there is no insurance company of the same description at present existing, and the desire to insure horses against casualties, promise a more than average amount of success to the undertaking, and from calculations made, the general premium of insurance, a dividend of 20 per cent., irrespective of bonuses, is confidently anticipated by the directors.

The principles upon which the business of the Company will be carried on may be seen by the following table:—

## TABLE OF PREMIUMS.

| Value. | Yearly. | Value. | Yearly. | Value. | Yearly. |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| £      | £ s. d. | £      | £ s. d. | £      | £ s. d. |
| 10     | 0 18 0  | 2      | 2 5 0   | 80     | 4 0 0   |
| 11     | 1 6 0   | 3      | 3 10 0  | 85     | 4 10 0  |
| 20     | 1 6 0   | 55     | 2 15 0  | 90     | 4 10 0  |
| 25     | 1 10 0  | 60     | 3 0 0   | 95     | 4 15 0  |
| 30     | 1 13 0  | 65     | 3 5 0   | 100    | 5 0 0   |
| 35     | 1 15 0  | 70     | 3 10 0  | 105    | 5 0 0   |
| 40     | 2 0 0   | 75     | 3 15 0  | 110    | 5 0 0   |

Form of application for shares and any further particulars desired may be obtained from the Manager at the offices of the Company, 231, High-street, Borough, E.C.

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They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any part.

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|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|
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| Carlton Club                         | Junior Carlton Club                       | Prince's Racket, Tennis, and | United Art Club        |
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| Wendover Club                        | East India United Service Club            | Reform Club                  | Union Club             |
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Beaujolais ... ... ... 15/ and 18/ Chablis ... ... ... 12/ 10/ and upwards

Champagne:—Ay, ... ... ... 30/ Sherry and Port ... ... ... 16/ 20/ 24/ 30/

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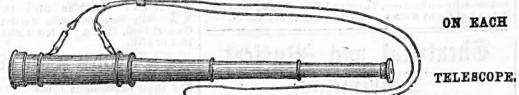
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